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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

...LD, C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

M. & A. C. FOLGER

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BLACK-SMITH AND

WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

...ISE AND OX SHOEING.

...

EASTWARD FIVE [illegible]

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible] rates of tolls of the

EAST WALKER RIVER [illegible] ROAD are as follows:

Buggy [illegible]...
Loaded wagon and two animals...
Each additional pair of animals...
Horseback...
Each animals, each...
Cattle and sheep, each...
Loose stock, each...
Empty teams, half price.

BIG MEADOWS AND [illegible] ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND [illegible] ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as the case may [illegible] given.

Buggy team...
Loaded wagon and two animals...
Each additional pair of animals...
Horseback...
Each Animals, each...
Cattle and sheep, each...
Loose stock, each...
Empty teams half price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Insect Exterminator

Manufactured solely from Pyrethrum flowers, grown in California, in a locality where the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the production of flowers rich in the essential oil which makes them so remarkably destructive to insect life.

Avoid the Worthless and Spurious Preparations, sold as Insect Powders, and use Buhach from original packages, and clear your premises of all Annoying and Destructive Insect Pests.

Some Genuine Without the Trade Mark.

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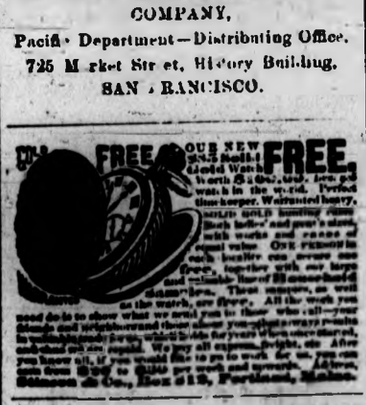


THE CHRONICLE-UNION

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

A CLEAN FAMILY JOURNAL.

MIND SUPERSEDES INSTINCT.

How Man Has Lost Many Gifts Possessed by the Lower Animals.

If the doctrine be true that man is really the heir of all the various species and genera of the animal kingdom, it seems a little hard upon us, says the American Analyst, that even by way of exception we inherit none of the most marvelous instincts of those species and genera, and have to be content with those greater but purely human faculties by which even the most wonderful of animal instincts have been somehow extinguished. Sir John Lubbock maintains with a good deal of plausibility that there are insects, and very likely even higher animals, which perceive colors of which we have no glimpse and hear sounds which are to us inaudible. Yet we never hear of a human retina that includes in its vision those colors depending on vibrations of the ether which are too slow or too rapid for our ordinary eyes, nor of a human ear which is entranced with music that to the great majority of our species is absolutely inaudible.

Again, we never hear of a human being who could perform the feat, of which we were told only recently, of a bloodhound. In a dark night it followed up for three miles the trail of a thief with whom the bloodhound could have never been in contact (he had just purloined some rolls of tan from the tanyard in which the dog was chained up), and finally sat down under the tree in which the man had taken refuge. Why, we wonder, are these finer powers for discriminating and following the track of the scent which so many of the lower animals possess entirely extinguished in man, if man be the real heir of all the various genera which show power inferior to his own?

We see no trace in animals of that high enjoyment of the finer scents which make the blossoming of the spring flowers so great a delight to human beings, and yet men are entirely destitute of that almost unerring power of tracking the path of an odor, which seems to be one of the principal gifts of many quadrupeds and some birds. It is the same with the power of a dog or cat to find its way back to a home to which it is attached, but from which it has been taken by a route that it can not possibly follow on its return, even if it had the power of observing that route, which usually it has not. Nothing could be more convenient than such a power to a lost child. But no one ever heard of any child who possessed it.

Still more unintelligible is the instinct possessed by so many birds of crossing great tracts of land and sea without apparently any landmarks or seamarks to guide them, and of reaching a quarter of the globe which many of them have never visited before, while those who have visited it before have not visited it often enough to learn the way—at least by any rule which, in like circumstances, would be of any use to human intelligence. The migratory birds must certainly be in possession of either senses or instincts entirely beyond the range of human imagination, and yet no one ever heard of the survival of such a sense of instinct in any member of our race. It may be said, indeed, that man have either inherited or reproduced the slave-making instinct of some of the military ants, though that unfortunate and degrading instinct does not appear to have been inherited by any of the higher animals which intervene between the insects and our own race; but this only enhances the irony of our destiny, if we do, indeed, in any sense inherit from those insect artistocracies one of the most disastrous instincts of the audacious but indolent creatures which fight so much better than they work. If we have not inherited the architectural instincts of bees or beavers, nor the spinning instincts of spiders, nor the power of the dog to track out his home, it is a little sad that we should have inherited no one disastrous instinct of the ant by which it makes itself dependent on a more timid and industrious species of its own race, and thereby loses the power to help itself.

What is still more curious is that even where human beings have wholly exceptional and unheard-of powers they betray no traces of the exceptional and unheard-of powers of the races whose vital organization we are said to inherit. The occasional appearance of very rare mathematical powers, for instance, so far from being in any sense explicable from below, looks much more like inspiration from above. The calculating boy who could not even give any account of the process whereby he arrived at correct results which the educated mathematician took some time to verify, certainly was not reviving in himself any of the rare powers of the lower tribes of animals. Nor do the prodigies in music who show such marvelous power in infancy recall to us any instinct of the bird, the only musical creature except ourselves. Still less, of course, does great moral genius—the genius of a Howard or a Clarkson—suggest any reminiscence of what happens in the world of animal life.

Coffee and Microbes.

According to the Lancet Dr. Ludovitz has recently made a number of observations on the destructive power of coffee upon various microbes. He found that the organisms all died in a longer or shorter period. In one series of experiments anthrax bacilli were destroyed in three hours, anthrax spores in four weeks, cholera bacilli in four hours and the streptococcus of erysipelas in one day. Good and bad coffee produce precisely similar effects.

ANIMAL TRAGEDIES.

A Horse Lives in a Creek Thirteen Days Without Food.

Last autumn, while a Maine man was wandering in the woods, he came upon the scene of a peculiar tragedy. He saw a cow, apparently alive, standing beside a tree. He watched her at intervals for an hour or more, and wondered that she remained motionless so long. Something peculiar in her position aroused his curiosity, and he went near.

The cow was dead, her head and neck wedged into the crotch of a low apple-tree. The poor creature had probably been reaching through the limbs for apples, and somehow got fast in the crotch. The hair and even the skin were worn from her neck, showing how she had struggled for freedom and escape from slow starvation. The apple-tree was in an isolated position, and the poor cow had not been discovered in time to save her life.

A valuable horse of Troup County, Georgia, was lost a short time ago. Diligent search was made in vain, and his owner had about concluded that the horse had been stolen.

Thirteen days after he was first missed a negro boy found the horse in the bed of a creek. The animal was standing in the water, unable to escape because of the high banks of the stream, and the falls in the stream above and below him.

The negro boy spoke to the horse and was answered by a glad whinny.

The lad at once reported his discovery to the owner, who summoned several of his neighbors and went to the horse's relief.

The bank of the creek had to be dug down, and while the men worked the animal gave whinnies of delight from time to time by way of evincing his satisfaction that help was at hand.

When the incline was completed the horse rushed up to the top and then staggered and fell to the ground, but he soon recovered and proceeded to his stable.

He had been in the creek thirteen days without food, except the little that he had picked from the almost naked bank. The hair on his legs all dropped off from the long exposure, otherwise he was soon as sound as ever.

AN UNEXPECTED LOAN.

A Bit of Carelessness a Which Was Simply Inexcusable.

Heard by a Chicago Tribune man at a club: I was on the street the other day with a friend when we met his wife. It was a stormy day; she wanted a pair of rubbers; said the price was a dollar. He ran his hand in his pocket and said something about "unfortunate." I saw the pickle. "Let me lend you a dollar," I said, and he replied that he would. That morning I had put five dollars in one pocket for the necessaries of life. In the other pocket I had placed one dollar for luxuries with the boys. I handed him out the money and he led his wife away to appease her growing expectations. I soon discovered that I had given my friend the five-dollar note. However, I knew that he was honest and didn't worry. I met him several hours after. He was excited and fatigued. He said, in bated breath:

"You gave me five dollars instead of one."

I said I had made that discovery, but knew it was all right.

"But it isn't all right," he exclaimed, growing more excited. "See here," he continued. "I went with her in the shoe-store, see? I says to the man: 'Give me a pair of dollar rubbers, women's size.' He did so, and she put them on. I laid down the bill you had loaned me. The clerk says: 'I will hand you the change.' That was the first intimation I had that the bill was more than one dollar in denomination. The clerk came back and laid down four dollars. My wife picked it up and said that was just the amount she wanted and walked out. I owe you five dollars which I didn't mean to borrow, and I haven't it to pay."

It put me in a corner, because it was the only five dollars I had, and I had promised that change to my wife. If I can square it with her I am all right. But that's the difficulty.

Bible Written in Shorthand.

There are many curious copies of the Bible in the various collections of Europe and America, but it is doubtful if there is a duplicate for the one belonging to Dr. E. T. Williams of Logdon in all the collections in the world. This odd copy of Holy Writ is written in shorthand and is complete throughout. It was written by an apprentice who was suspicious of James II.'s intentions regarding Protestantism. If deprived of his printed copy, he hoped to have the little shorthand volume left.

What Is a Tramp Steamer?

A tramp steamer is one that seeks a cargo wherever it may be found. Some kindhearted people are good enough to call steamships travelers, but the effect would be lost if this gentleness were extended to a steamer.

NEEDED ABNEGATIONS.

The Conflicting Social and Professional Duties of Women.

T. W. Higginson, in Harper's Bazar, recently discussed the important question of the conflicting social and professional duties of women. Among other pertinent things he says:

One of the most eminent women physicians in America, when I asked her how she could possibly combine her profession with her duties to her young children, proved to me that her professional calls and office hours did not, all told, take so much of her time from those little ones as was given by other ladies similarly placed to what they considered their social duties. "But," she said, "in order that I may do this, those social duties must be absolutely ignored. I do ignore them; but I give a great deal of offense by so doing. Were I a man, I should not be asked to combine them."

In the same way a remarkable woman who carried on a large factory in a New England town with the greatest success told me that the strain on her was much greater than if she had been a man, because, although she had no children, she was expected to keep house, to tend sick neighbors, even to watch with them at night, as if she had no other duty. I see no relief for women who feel themselves bound to some work incompatible with their usual feminine occupations except to "make their choice 'twixt this and that," as Emerson says, and forego the one or the other. Nor is this the end of their needed abnegations. No one can employ women in any industry of a high grade without seeing that they are still embarrassed by what in their former more sheltered life were their virtues—the shrinking from initiative, the habit of minute economies, of self-abnegation in little things. It is my experience, for instance, that in sending a young man to do a day's literary work in another town, when his expenses are paid, he needs no instruction as to having a comfortable lunch, giving the necessary time to it, and taking a cab or carriage to save time or avoid a wetting; whereas such duties have to be laboriously impressed upon a woman; and, after all, she usually goes a whole day on a cup of tea, and gets her feet wet by walking where she should ride. She is also less ready to meet an emergency by independent action, not for want of fondness, but from long habits of self-distrust. All these are drawbacks that must be cleared away if women are to compete with men in what has hitherto been men's sole work. Whether it is best that they should so compete is not now the question; for the Bureau of Statistics shows it to be already settled.

THE SCHOOL-BOY'S CAPER.

How a Youthful Criminal Saved Himself from Further Punishment.

He had committed some high crime or misdemeanor against the dignity of his preceptor and the peace and propriety of her domain, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, and the sentence was that he should stand apart from his fellows for a certain space of time in a conspicuous place. The criminal of ten summers more or less, took his stand, therefore, on the spot designated, beside the blackboard in a corner of the room. The board stood at an angle which made its face visible to the scholars but hid it from the teacher. This fact the young diplomatee soon observed, and as an expression of his feelings and lawless contempt for the government, he wrote upon the blackboard in good big letters this expressive monosyllable:

DAM.

The class broke into smiles and titters at once. The teacher, at a loss for the cause of this new disturbance, looked at the prisoner in the pillory. He was solemn as to visage, still and composed. For a moment the teacher turned to her book again. In this interval the incorrigible youth by the blackboard rapidly calculated what course events were likely to take. If he rubbed out the obnoxious word, he reasoned, some one in the class would be sure to reveal to the teacher what it had been. The laughter of the children was growing more boisterous every second; discovery of the inscription was inevitable any moment. He decided at once, and added two words to the original legend, so that when the teacher examined the board a moment later she read this harmless sentence:

A WATER DAM.

The court guessed what jugglery had taken place, but upon the evidence there was no way to convict the prisoner of contempt. But the court had a fearful struggle to keep a straight face.

Answered Roll-Call.

Gus Williams, in Chicago Tribune: I was on the stage in a certain town one night, and, looking over the audience, I saw a man in a prominent seat with one of his feet on the back of the chair in front of him. It annoyed me, but I didn't like to point him out. I tried a ruse. Taking a slip of paper from my pocket I looked at it closely and then said: "There is a messenger in the foyer with a telegram addressed to—I can't make out the name—but he's from Missouri." In about one second the chap who had hung out his foot as a sign arose and walked out to the foyer. But he didn't come back.

A SPREE ON WATER.

The Reformed Member of Congress and His Hilarious Friend.

There is a member in the House who has for many years been fond of fluid to invigorate, writes the Philadelphia Telegraph's Washington correspondent. The other day he resolved to quit—I don't know for how long. On the very day of this resolution, but before it had had time to cool or grow feeble, he met a friend with whom he had often spent a merry evening. The first proposition was to go and get a drink. The member—who withal is an original fellow—said he did not drink, but he would go along. They went to a fashionable restaurant; the friend ordered wine and the member took water. He managed to make as merry as his companion. More wine was ordered and more water, and, as the friend warmed under the influence of the native liquor, the member followed in all the merriment of his mood. When the wine-drinker pounded the table with his fists in maudlin energy and called for more wine, cursed the waiter and asked where his straws were, then ordered deviled crabs and lobster salad, pickled pigs' feet and diamond-back terrapin, the member did likewise. He grew as hilarious as his friend, sat sidewise in his chair, hammered the table, cursed the waiter, and ordered as great conglomeration of food as ever a jolly inebriate fancied his palate demanded. His tongue wagged as thick as that of his friend; he sat as limp in his chair with as great an air of recklessness and abandon. So the evening went on, the friend drinking wine and the member drinking water, but each showing the same evidences of intoxication. When they left the restaurant the friend staggered, and so did the member. The friend's hat was mashed on the back of his head. The member's hat was pulled down over one eye. The friend put the wrong end of his cigar in his mouth; the member did likewise, and then they saw each other home—or, rather, the friend was seen home safely, after which the member straightened up and became as sober as a Scotch deacon.

"You know," said the member, with a confidential whisper in the ear of his friend, "it is just as much fun as being actually drunk, and I have no headache; but I tell you confidently that I never took so much Potomac water at one time before in my life."

FOR DRUG-BUYERS.

Money Can Be Saved by Buying Medicine by Its English Name.

All the large drug firms print and distribute catalogues and price-lists of their drugs, says the New York Sun. Most of these catalogues contain almost all the standard prescriptions. The formulas for the most frequent diseases are printed in these pamphlets, with the quantities of the doses and the prices at which the pills, powders, or liquids are sold to the trade. Every doctor has several of these price-lists, and every drug store has a pile of them. A man who has any of the ordinary ailments will find his prescription repeated in one of these price lists. The difference is that the price-list usually gives the ordinary names for the drugs used, while the prescription is written out in a way which only a doctor, or a druggist, or a man who has picked up the knack of it can understand.

The difference between the prices in the price-lists and the prices at which the goods are sold is from 400 to 2,000 per cent. If a man gets medicines often and can find a friendly disposed doctor he can save a great deal on the price of his prescriptions. The thing to do is to have the doctor write out the prescription in English, or to give him a copy of one of these pamphlets with the pill, powder, or whatever it may be, marked. He learns the name of it by heart, then he goes to the drug store and asks for what he wants instead of handing in a prescription for it. This is a simple thing to do, and will save from one-half to three-quarters the price.

The Meanest Man in Nebraska.

A Kenesaw hotel-keeper is said to be the meanest man in Nebraska. The story goes that a short time ago he was so sick that he needed watchers. A young butcher in that town was asked to sit up one night, and he readily consented to do so. His wife went with him to visit the hotel-man's wife. The landlord's wife persuaded her to remain all night, occupying the same bed with her. In the morning at their earnest solicitation the butcher and his wife staid to breakfast. Some days afterward the butcher was surprised to have a bill for 75 cents presented to him by the landlord, who explained that 25 cents was for his wife's lodging and 50 cents for their breakfast, on that occasion. They compromised by a discount of 10 cents.

Preservation of Lard.

James L. Demoville, Ph.G., finds the alum process for purifying lard all that can be desired. The lard is melted, a little powdered alum being stirred in; then strained, cooled, and upon an inclined slab rubbed briskly with a muller, while a stream of water is allowed to trickle over it.

For preserving the lard, experiments were made besides with benzoin, with balm of Gilead buds, storax, salicylic acid, turpentine and tolu. The best results were obtained by using one per cent. of balsam of tolu; the lard was white, kept well, and had its peculiar odor well masked by the slight but pleasant odor of the balsam.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 13 1890.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS

JOHN F. BURTON, Manager of the Central & Northern California Press Association, No. 305 Bush, corner of Montgomery street.

C. H. KELLOGG, 536 Pine street.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.—This election is being held to-day, the following being the ticket:

For Assemblyman.

Wilson Butler Frank E. Hunewill, Warren Loose, W. H. Russell.

Superior Judge.

H. M. Eddy, Wm. H. Virden.

County Clerk.

O. H. Kister, John D. Murphey.

Sheriff.

John A. Creaser, Wm. Stewart.

Treasurer.

Joseph A. Brown.

Assessor.

John J. Welch.

Superintendent of Schools.

Cornelia Richards, C. E. Heath.

Supervisor.

George H. Bump, Watkin Morgan.

The Admission celebration at San Francisco was the most extensive ever known on this Coast. The procession comprised 30,000 persons, 60 bands, and it was 3 hours and 10 minutes passing a given point.

State Senator W. W. Bowers, of San Diego, has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress from the Sixth District.

On Monday Maine gave a Republican majority of 19,000—the largest since 1866 at a National and State election.

On Monday Speeker Reed was re-elected by double the majority he had two years ago.

On Wednesday the Tariff Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 40 ayes to 29 noes.

"Battle of Gettysburg."

The celebrated Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg and Museum, corner Market and 10th Streets, San Francisco, is doing a rushing business, as it richly deserves. If any one of our readers have not yet seen it, it will pay them to do so.

HE MARCHED WITH SHERMAN TO THE SEA;

Trudged all the way on foot, over mountain and through morass, carrying knapsack and gun, slept on brush heaps to keep out of the mud, caught cold, from the effects of which his friends thought he would never recover. Lingering with slow consumption for many years, he saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised in a country newspaper, and he determined to try it. A few bottles worked a change; six months' continued use cured him. Always too independent to ask his country for a pension, he now says he needs none. He helped save his country, he saved himself! Consumption is Lung-scrofula. For scrofula, in all its myriad forms, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. It cleanses the system of all blood-taints from whatever cause arising, and cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, and kindred ailments. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. Sold by druggists.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DIS. MED. ASS'N.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50 cents, by druggists.

Notice.

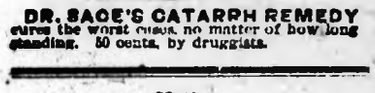
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of the late JOHN HOYE, of Wellington, Nevada, are requested to settle such indebtedness on or before the 1st day of November, 18.0, or such accounts will be placed in the hands of proper authorities for collection.

MRS. MARY HOYE.

Wellington, Lyon Co., Nevada, August 24th, 1890. s6 2m

One of the GREAT Wonders of the World. Contains 14 Colored Pictures, and 1000 other Engravings. Over 800 pages. Handsomely bound in Cloth and Gilt. Mailed, Postpaid, FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can secure one of the chances. All you have to do is return to us these new cards to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beholding of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as it may be easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 4366, PORTLAND, MAINE.

EVERYBODY READS THE CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

C. L. WALTER.

LIFE AND HIS CAREER OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR.

The Republican candidate for Senator from the Thirty fourth district was born in Mercer county, Ill., in 1850. At the age of 9 years he lost his parents and was thrown upon his own resources. He worked upon a farm four years in order to secure an education.

After serving a short time in a hundred day regiment, he re-enlisted in the 11th Illinois cavalry, in which regiment he served to the close of the war, having enjoyed the distinction of being one of the youngest soldiers mustered in to the service. In 1867 he came to California and located at Vacaville, Solano county, where he engaged in farming. After several years of farm labor he spent four years in the mines of Placer and Nevada counties, in this State, and White Pine, Nevada. He then went to Arizona, and was foreman of the Red Cloud mine, in Yuma county. In 1881 he resigned this position, and came to Fresno county and purchased a tract of land near Fowler, which was colonized under the name of the Walter colony.

Being possessed of large amount of energy and foresight, he assisted in organizing and building the Fowler Switch canal, working in the ditch with shovel and scraper until it was completed. He was elected one of the directors of the canal company, which position he now holds. He has been interested in several ventures, all of which have proved successful and advanced the interests of the community. Being a public spirited and able man, he was elected a member of the board of supervisors from that district in 1886, and during his connection with that important body he has been one of its leading spirits.

Mr. Walter has worked his way up by hard labor, and assisted in the development of the industries of this valley until he has, by prudence and economy, accumulated a competency, and will be under no obligations to any person or persons which might destroy his freedom and independence as a legislator and a man. He is not a rich man, but he values his honor and integrity more than political success by questionable methods. He is not, and never has been a politician or an office-seeker, and has accepted the candidacy for the Senate on behalf of the producers, and at the earnest solicitation of friends. The people will make no mistake in placing their legislative interests in his hands. Having been both miner and farmer, he knows all their wants, and will zealously guard their interests.—Fresno Republican

NEW TO-DAY

C. L. WALTER,

Regular Republican Nominee for

STATE SENATOR.

34th Senatorial District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Assemblyman.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

M. J. CODY,

(Incumbent),

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM OUR SHEEP Range, near Luckeye, one black HORSE MULE, branded thus JB (connected). A liberal Reward will be paid for the recovery of the mule, or information regarding its whereabouts.

Bridgeport, July 22 18 0.

jy-tf NICHOLAS PIERCE.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

The AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

Any single one will be sent on receipt of 2 cents in stamps except "Wages, Living and Tariff," which will be sent for 4 cents.

The whole list will be sent for 30 cents or any twelve for 20 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage paid. Order by number.

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The AMERICAN ECONOMIST, weekly, devoted to the discussion of all phases of the Tariff question. $2 a year. Sample copy free. Address American Protective Tariff League, 23 W. 23d St., New York.

PUT ON THE BRAKES

If you find you are going downhill in point of health, failing strength, impaired digestion and assimilation are the marks of decline.—Check the onward course by judicious use of prompt and decisive measures with the grand vitalizer and reformative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Taking hold at the fountain head, the stomach, the Bitters' medicine is unfailing efficacy, corrects its errors, and sets it vigorously at work. The digestive organs are thus enabled to thoroughly separate from the food its nutritive principles, which the blood at once distributes, as developed. Thus is the system nourished, and being nourished, strengthened, and abnormal waste of its tissues stayed. Appetite the power to rest well, a regular habit is also re-established, and the various functions move once more in each natural and healthful groove. The Bitters, moreover, is a specific for and preventive of malarial complaints, rheumatism, biliousness and kidney troubles.

MISCELLANEOUS

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

BY VIRTUE OF THE ANNEXED RESOLUTION, adopted at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Republican Party of the County of Mono, State of California, held on the 30th day of July, 1890, authorized by the rules and customs of the republican party of said County, a voluntary political organization, a precinct primary election of the said republican Party for the election of candidates for the Assembly, Superior Judge, and County Officers, to be voted for at the General Election, to be held on the 4th day of November, 1890, and a Central Committee, is called for the

THIRTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1890,

between the hours of One P. M. and sundown, in said County of Mono.

RESOLVED,

FIRST.—That the nominations of Republican candidates for the Assembly, Superior Judge, and the following County Officers, for Mono County, State of California, to be voted for at the General Election, November 4th, 1890.

Sheriff and Tax Collector, Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, District Attorney, Treasurer, Assessor, Surveyor, Coroner and Public Administrator, Superintendent of Public Schools, Supervisor for Districts Nos. 1, 3 and 5 respectively, and Township Officers, and a Central Committee as follows: Antelope, Benton, Lodge 7, Bridgeport, Clinton, Lundy, Vernon, be held in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Election Law, Pol. Code, Title II, Chapter XIV, of the Political Code of the State of California.

SECOND.—The names of the persons constituting the several Election Boards, and the respective places of holding the elections, in the said County of Mono, in the several precincts, are as follows:

ANTELOPE.

Todkill's Store—Inspector, Lewis Gullickson, Judges, George Chesnutt, [illegible]

BENTON.

Schoolhouse—Inspector, John Tucker; Judges W. J. McKinney, C. [illegible]

LODGE EAST.

Engine House—Inspector, N. W. Loyd; Judges, Warren Lobes, A. [illegible]

LODGE WEST.

Comstock Saloon—Inspector, George Henry; Judges, Peter Rooth, C. E. Donnelly.

BRIDGEPORT.

Bryant's Hall—Inspector, H. L. Leavitt; Judges, D. C. Waltze, Lewis Lund.

CLINTON.

Schoolhouse—Inspector, A. P. Sayre; Judges, James Satterlee, [illegible]

LUNDY.

Schoolhouse—Inspector, John Lecker; Judges, George Lee, A. L. Littlefield.

MONO MILLS.

Store Inspector, John Langrell; Judges, Oscar Brown, [illegible]

VERNON.

Frazer House—Inspector, J. Sturgeon; Judges, J. F. Hammond, C. H. Curran.

THIRD.—That such election will be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law, and in accordance with the rules prescribed in Sections 1066, 1067, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220 and 1221 of the Political Code of the State of California.

FOURTH.—That in addition to the qualification of voters, required by law, every elector entitled to vote at said election must take the test—the "A. T. to be," "Are you a Republican, and will you support the Republican nominees at the coming election?"

FIFTH.—All the provisions of Title IV of the Penal Code, and of the provisions of the Sections in the first section of the Chapter above particularly referred, are applicable to elections held under the provisions of this Chapter from and after the first publication of the notice mentioned in Section [illegible].

SIXTH.—That the notice of said election shall be published in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, of August 2d, and the Homer Mining Index, of August 9th, 1890, newspapers published weekly in Bridgeport and Lundy, respectively, in Mono county, State of California, and continuously until said day of election.

The above Resolution and Notice of Election were duly presented to, and adopted by the Central Committee of the Republican Party of Mono County, State of California, and our Secretary is instructed to publish the same as herein advised.

SILAS B. SMITH,
Chairman of Republican Central Committee of Mono county,

FRANK E. HUNEWILL,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BOARDS OF ELECTION.

1890. In addition to the challenges allowed by law, any person offering to vote at such election may be challenged upon the grounds that he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed in the second [illegible], and such challenges must be determined by the Board of Election, who to that end may administer such oath to such person, and may take such testimony touching the proof or disproof of the challenge.

Rule 1. Before any person who presents the qualifications prescribed by law and by the resolution of this Board of Supervisors as a voter at such election, shall be entitled to receive a ballot he must sign his name in the Great Register of said county, in the presence of the Judges of Election, and write his residence thereon.

Rule 2. After counting the votes and signing the tally sheets the Judges must cause the same or a copy of the same to be delivered to the County Clerk, together with the notice of election, and each of the Judges must retain in their possession for [illegible] days after the election.

TO CANDIDATES.

Candidates are required to deposit with the Secretary, on or before the 2d day of August, 1890, $10 and a written pledge to support the nominees. This does not apply to township Officers and members of the Central Committee.

TO VOTERS.

The Central Committee will furnish tickets with the names of candidates printed thereon, and voters will strike out those whom they do not wish to vote for.

PIONEER SALOON,

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon.

au2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS; And will be conducted first class.

je21-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

POLITICAL.

An announcement under this head will not be made, unless accompanied by Five Dollars.

For County Treasurer,

JOE A. BROWN,

(Incumbent).

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For County Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder.

O. H. KISTER,

(Incumbent),

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Assemblyman.

AUGUST GORDES,

Candidate for Assemblyman for the Seventy-Second District, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

For Superintendent of Public Schools.

MISS CORNELIA RICHARDS,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Assemblyman.

FRANK E. HUNEWILL,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

JOHN A. CREASER,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Assemblyman.

WM. H. RUSSELL,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Superior Judge.

W. H. VIRDEN,

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superior Judge of Mono County, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Assessor.

JOHN J. WELCH,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Sheriff.

WILLIAM STEWART,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

For Assemblyman.

WILSON BUTLER

HEREBY ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AS A CANDIDATE for ASSEMBLYMAN from the Seventy second Assembly District, subject to the decision of the Republican Conventions of Mono, Inyo and Alpine counties.

For Supervisor—Third District.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

(Incumbent).

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary election.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

ESTATE OF ALBERT S. MONTROSE, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of Albert S. Montrose, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at her residence, Wood street, in the town of Bodie, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Mono.

MARY A. MONTROSE,
Administratrix of Estate of Albert S. Montrose, deceased.

Dated Bodie, Mono Co., Cal., this 28th day of August, 1890. au8.-4w

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of JONATHAN K. DENISON, Deceased.

D. M. Walters, the Administrator of the Estate of Jonathan K. Denison, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of Sale of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth,

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on

THURSDAY, the 18th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 18.0,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court at the Court House in said County of Mono, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Mono County.

O. F. HAKES,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated August 16th, 1890.

Indorsed:

No. 181. Superior Court, County of Mono.

In the matter of the Estate of J. K. Denison, Deceased.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

Filed Aug. 16th, 18.0.

O. H. KISTER, Clerk.

W. O. PARKER, Attorney. au16 4w

ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

MISCELLANEOUS

POSTOFFICE STORE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

HAS IN STOCK

Choice Family Groceries.

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

Wines and Liquors,

PAINTS, OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS and WICK,

Hardware,

Stationery, Confectionery,

Powder and Shot.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAI

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NO.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed of the Counties of

ALPINE MONO AND INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

INDEPENDENCE,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23,

AND CONTINUING FOUR DAYS.

A. R. CONKLIN.....President

C. MULHOLLAND.....Secretary

O. I. MAIRS.....Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

A. R. Conklin,	W. S. Enos,	N. Rhine,
J. S. Gorman,	E. Robinson,	F. [illegible]
A. W. Elbeshutz,	C. A. Walter	

CHRONICLE-UNION,

$3 PER YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890

Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADMISSION DAY.

The Fortieth Anniversary of the Admission of California to the Union was celebrated at Bridgeport by three day display of flags, and on Tuesday by the firing of a National salute of forty-four guns at noon, and a Pioneer Banquet in the evening, concluding with a social dance. The Bridgeport Brass Band played several pieces in front of the Allen House while the Pioneers and their guests assembled. At nine o'clock the Band, stationed in the office, played a grand march, and over one hundred took seats at the tables, President A. F. Bryant, presiding; and R. M. Folger, Secretary, Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Bryant welcomed the guests, and briefly alluded to the Pioneer Society—from its organization in 1879 with thirty eight members, to the time with its eleven; and that Jesse N. Summers and A. C. Raymond had deceased since the last banquet. Mr. Folger welcomed the Bridgeport Brass Band as honored guests—"in recognition of its unselfish, generous and cheerful devotion to the entertainment of their friends and neighbors—the people of Bridgeport, both upon public and private occasions." Wm. O. Parker, President, responded; the Band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the dishes were uncovered. In due time Mrs. J. A. Brown read an "Ode to the Pioneers," and the program was followed thus:

"Dreams Long Ago," by Glee Club.

"Little Bare Foot," by D. M. Walters—guitar accompaniment.

Addresses to the Pioneers by Judge O. F. Hakes and W. O. Parker.

Song—"Wishing I was Home To-Night," by W. O. Parker.

REGULAR TOASTS.

The President of the United States.
John D. Murphey.
California.
Richard S. Miner.

"Crossing the Plains," by the Band.

Quartette—"Crossing the Grand Sierra"—Mrs. A. P. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Brown, J. A. Brown and W. O. Parker.

The Press.
William H. Virden.

Duet—"Beyond the Shadow."
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Allen.

The Bridgeport Brass Band.
Charles L. Hayes.

The Legal Profession.
Brinton H. Miner.

Song—"Say that I Love Thee."
The Glee Club.

Mr. Folger made a few remarks appropriate to the close; the Band played Home Sweet Home, and the Seventh Annual Banquet—one of the happy events in the history of the Society, became of the past.

FLAG RAISING.—On Sunday afternoon last, the CHRONICLE-UNION flagpole was planted, and a 44-star flag given to the breeze with appropriate ceremonies. The Bridgeport Brass Band, playing one of its best marches, marched from its headquarters, accompanied by a large concourse of our people, and arrived promptly on time—three o'clock, in the meantime the audience had steadily increased until about the whole population were present. Superintended by S. A. Hopkins, the pole was placed in position, the Band playing. As the Flag was being hoisted by Veterans Hopkins and Westwood, it was cheered, and the Band played Star Spangled Banner. Brinton H. Miner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed the audience as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I beg to express to you my profound thanks for calling upon me to say a few words appropriate to this auspicious and patriotic occasion. We have unfurled to the breeze the flag of our common country, representing liberty and patriotism. Every star upon it stands for a sovereignty—in fact a government in itself. The stripes stand for the thirteen States that gained for us our freedom from British oppression. It is a flag that commands our honor and respect, and may we all truly say, in the words of Key, 'Long may it wave o'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.' Let us realize when we gaze upon it unfolded to the zephyrs of heaven, that it is the stand of forty-four Free and United States, joined for the common welfare of all. It was Daniel Webster who said: 'United we stand, divided we fall.' In this patriotic expression we heartily concur, and deservedly pass encomiums upon its illustrious author. We can indorse the words of the islander, when he said: 'He lived in a country, the fairest upon which the sun of heaven shone,' and apply them to our own, and exclaim that our flag waves o'er a land like unto that of the islander. Looking back upon ancient history, we find that Xenophon, in his Anbasis, and Herodotus, the father of history, wrote about the standards in the battles between the Greeks and Persians, and so on to the present day, all historians have referred to them. Our standard is the one for which our forefathers fought and shed their blood upon many fields, in order that our liberty might be preserved, and the unity of the States upheld. They have handed it down to us as a precious heritage, representing valor, liberty and the synonym of American patriotism. May we always cherish and gaze upon it fondly, and realize how many of our bravest men were inspired by beholding it during the times of our country's perils, and, in meeting death, felt 'that it is a glorious thing to die for one's country,' and indorsed the saying of Julius Cæsar to his wife: 'A coward dies many times before his death; the valiant taste of death but once.'"

W. O. Parker spoke briefly, the Band played Red, White and Blue, the Glee Club sang The Flag without a Stain; three cheers were given this office; we thanked [illegible] and those who kindly assisted at the raising, and the good work was finished.

WHO WERE THEY.—The wives of ex-County Clerk L. M. Buell, and ex-[illegible] D. N. McBeth, were two of the compositors that were married from this office. These are mentioned because both families removed from Alpine county to Bodie. It appears that the Bodie Bee published "An Entertaining Publication," under the impression that Mono county comprised the Universe. He is old enough, and might to know that there is some territory outside of Mono.

PIONEERS.—The following is republished for correction:

John C. Murphey, Delevan county, O April 2d, Plains, August 12, 1849.

Marion F. Richardson, Boone county, Mo., May 2d, Plains, August 2d, 1849.

SMITH'S BAZAAR, BODIE.—On the way, and will arrive within ten days: Nine different patterns of Frock and Sack Suits, in black and fancy colors; Eighteen kinds of men's and boys' Pants.—Chicchilla Sack coats and vests; Ulsters and Overcoats; Boys Suits in short and long pants; A tremendous stock of Underwear for the Fall and Winter trade; Socks, hats, caps, mufflers, gloves, scarfs, cuffs, collars, dry goods, jewelry, and everything else at greatly reduced prices at Silas B. Smith's Great Cheap Cash Rustler Bargain Store, Bodie Cal.

MEDICAL.

Malaria

is believed to be caused by poisonous miasm arising from low, marshy land or from decaying vegetable matter, and when breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. If a bad condition of the blood is maintained by fail Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection.

A Wonderful Medicine.

"For malaria I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is no equal. It has kept my children well through the summer, and we live in one of worst places for malaria in Marysville. I Hood's Sarsaparilla for that all gone feeling with great benefit." Mrs. E. F. Davis, Marysville, Cal.

Break-Bone Fever.

"My daughter Pearl was taken with dengue (or break-bone) fever 2 years ago, and my friends thought I would lose her. I had almost given up hope until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took four bottles in four months and gained 15 pounds. I thank Hood's Sarsaparilla for giving her back to me restored health and strength." JULIA A. KING, Fireman, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares
To Eastern and European Cities,
VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Route
—OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connection with the several Railway lines in the East,
AND AT
NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS
With the several Steamer Lines to
ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
—AND—
TOURIST-SLEEPING CARS
attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address
W. H. MILES, Land Agent, C. P. R. R.
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address
JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRESERVE JARS.

THE "LIGHTNING" GLASS JARS—QUARTS—GLASS TOP, RUBBER, and WIRE SPRING, for Sale at
CHRONICLE-UNION OFFICE.

THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
IS THE
PIONEER JOURNAL
OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE
SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,
IN CALIFORNIA.

ADVERTISING.—The CHRONICLE-UNION columns measure 421 inches, and 232 inches are paying advertisements. The Bodie paper measures 163 inches, of which 72 are advertising, including 1 col.; thus the former has three times as much and 60 inches more advertising than the latter.

Arrivals—Allen House.

September 6.

H Streeter, Mason V — H F Pierce, Smith V
R Russell, Carson — L L Fish, Carson
A Watts, Bridgeport.

September 7.

J Johnson, Columbia — Wm Stewart, Bodie
H McKillop, Sweetw — J Hutton, Sweetwater
Jno L gold, Valley — G Shipley, Round V
A Lattier, Mono L — H M Lestner, Valley
M M chel, Carson V — Miss C Fr Walts, Valley
M M rtin, Valley — E B Johnson, St Louis
M ritchie, Prescott — G R Brown, Bodie

September 8.

J C Alwin, Wellington — J S Campbell, Markleeville
N Pierce, Mason V — F Andreal, "
J Ernaut, " — F Dofen, Bodie

September 9.

J D Murphey, Valley — R Garcia, Bodie
J E Rogers, Sonora — R Unsworth, Carson
J N McKeown, Bodie — A Grosvenor, "
C Marks, Bodie — Jno Kelly, Bodie
J W Lloyd & f, Bodie — W Argyle, Valley
and 152 for extra supper.

September 10.

C Day, Valley — F Kirkwood V lley
C H Hays, Bodie C — J W Geoghegan, Mason V
C Baker, Mason V — W Barnes & s, Antelope
Andrus L S Simmons & f, Mono L

September 11.

F Doten, Bodie — G Johnson, Wellington
T C Eldridge, Carson — L Garcia, Mono L
F J C Calhoun, Carson.

September 12.

F Kirkwood, Mono L — G J Dolge, Wellington
J Levy, San Fran — A H Brown, Hawthorne
Farrar, Hawthorne — W Butler Sweetwater

STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN MONO COUNTY, SHOWING THE AMOUNT DUE JANUARY 1, 1891.

THEO. REICHERT, Register State Land Office.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL.	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.	MERIDIAN.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	SEC.	NO. OF ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST IN ARREARS.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID.
Potter, William E.	246	Jan. 21, 188	(5) Feb. 8, 1	M. D.	8 N.	27 E.	17.	200 00	S E of N W ¼, and E ½ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, and N E ¼ of S W ¼	60 00	230 00	13 22	7 31
Benson, John A.		ay 6, 1886	(Oct 2, 1872	M. D.	7 N.	28 E.	31.	160 00	N ½ of N W ¼	40 00	160 00	9 20	5 19
Medge, Lafon		May 8, 1876	Dup May 2, 1876	M. D.	8 N.	28 E.	30.	320 00	S E ¼ of N W ¼, and E ½ of S W ¼	80 00	320 00	18 44	10 38
			Dec. 24, 1872										

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE ABOVE NAMED DELINQUENT PURCHASERS OF SCHOOL LANDS IN MONO COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, that, if the several amounts due from each of said Delinquents are not paid in FIFTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, in pursuance of Law I will commence suits to FORECLOSE the interest of each of said purchasers or the assignees of said purchasers of said Land, and to annul the Certificate of Purchase, the costs of advertising, the costs of suit, and $10 Attorney's fee in each case.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1890.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
District Attorney of Mono County.

aug16

THE LEADING PAPER OF MONO COUNTY.

EXCELLENCE OF SALT.

Many Ways in Which It Can Be Utilized to Advantage.

If the feet are tired or painful after long standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in salt water. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the right proportion. Have the water as hot as can be comfortably borne. Immerse the feet and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool, rub briskly with a flesh-towel. This method, if used night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the feet.

Carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and clear salt and water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large basin of water.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost any thing that can be bought. It keeps the teeth remarkably white and the gums hard and rosy.

If, after having a tooth pulled, the mouth is filled with salt and water, it will allay the danger of having a hemorrhage.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply with a nail-brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.

When broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals and the blaze from the dripping fat will not annoy.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing.

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.

Wash the tiles of the stove doors with salt and vinegar.

Salt in whitewash will make it stick better.

Two Narrow Escapes.

At a recent duel between two young men at Warsaw, both fired and hit, but the bullet of one was flattened against the cigar case of the other and the bullet of the other was turned aside by the pocket-knife of his opponent. The seconds decided that the young men were not born to kill each other, and declared the affair off.

A Pretty Theory Disturbed.

One often reads pathetic stories of pet birds that die simultaneously with, or shortly after, their child owners. It sounds pretty, but the simple prose of the matter often is that the owner infected the birds. Canaries and other songsters will catch scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria or almost any other human disease, and if left in the sick-room they are almost sure to be infected. Pet cats and small dogs, too, are often sacrificed in the same way, and in their cases there is also the risk that they will go out and become the unwitting instruments of disseminating disease.

Lilith Adam's First Wife.

According to the Jewish Talmud, Lilith, the mother of demons, was taken to wife by our first parent, Adam, prior to the appearance of Eve upon the scene. Being the legendary mother of evil spirits, one would naturally accept the story as a fact when told that she became unmanageable and tried to supersede Adam as lord of all creation. Thwarted in this, she took to the regions of the air, where, as a specter in the guise of a beautiful woman, she lies in wait for and pounces upon defenseless children. Some ignorant European Jews still believe that the beautiful murderess inhabits the air, waiting for a chance to murder their little ones. It is said that the word "lullaby" is a corruption of the words "Lilla, abi," or "Begone, Lilith," words used as a charm by superstitious mothers of legendary times.

Cost of a Head of Hair.

A fine head of virgin-gold colored hair will bring from $200 to $300, according to its length and luxuriance, and to those who have it and are anxious to convert it into hard cash. It may be pleasing to hear that there are orders in advance for all that can be produced of this description for the next five years.

The Difference.

"Say, Dad, I have a conundrum. What's the difference between the relation on sustain to me and that of cause and effect?"

"Give it up, Bobby, unless it has something to do with Genesis."

"No, not this time. One is an apparent relation, and the other the relation of a parent."

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 27th, 1890, the following are entitled to pensions, viz:

1. All persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the Rebellion who have been honorably discharged and who are NOW partially incapacitated from the performance of manual labor, whether such disability originated in the service or since discharge.

Persons now receiving pension who have other disabilities not contracted in the service are entitled to additional pension thereon.

2. The widow of any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy during the war of the Rebellion, who is without other means of support than her daily labor, without regard to the origin of her husband's fatal disease.

In case of the widow's decease the child or children under sixteen years of age are entitled to the pension.

3. The parents of any soldier or sailor of the late war who died from a wound or injury received, or disease contracted while in the service, provided such parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor.

Pensions under this Act begin, when allowed, from the date the application is filed in the Pension Bureau. Claimants will therefore see the necessity of filing such applications at the earliest possible date.

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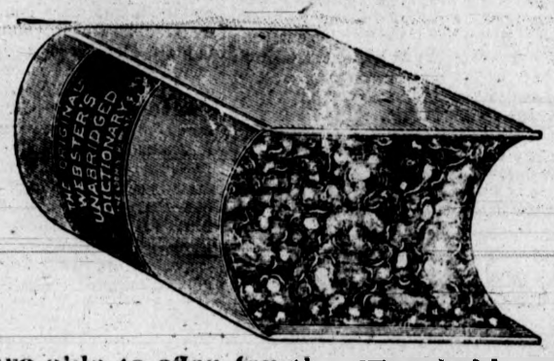

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AN UNPROFITABLE HABIT.

Persons Addicted to Day-Dreaming Can Not Make Life Successful.

The reason why so many people find their work distasteful is because they have allowed themselves to become victims to the habit of day-dreaming, says the Minneapolis Household. It is a wonderful thing to be imaginative. The one who is so gifted finds the jolting along life's highway much easier to bear than he who stolidly endures it without the aid of any sort of an air cushion. It is wise to cultivate the imaginative faculty; but he makes a mistake who allows that faculty to expend itself in the narrow channel of day-dreaming where it must do harm to himself and benefit no one. There are few who are not more or less addicted to the habit of day-dreaming. It is sort of brain disorder for which the patient must be his own physician. Or it may be compared to the habit of opium eating, for though its effects are not so terrible, it is quite as hard to get rid of. It is particularly deplorable when it becomes fixed upon the housekeeper, for it not only tends to make her discontented with her lot, but impresses upon her the hopelessness of all endeavor to shake off the burden which she finds so wearisome. One may always know such a day-dreamer by the expression of her countenance as she goes about her work, and by the manner of her performance of it. She frets over every demand made upon her efforts, and counts as lost every effort which fails to bring as great rewards as she has convinced herself it should. Like all habits its advances are made so stealthily that the victim does not heed them; its warnings are given with a silver tongue that is pleasant to listen to, and later, though its encroachments may cause displeasure, they are so insidious that no complaint can be urged against them. The victim begins by wishing her work was done; there is no harm in that; she might do so even if she were in no danger of becoming a day dreamer. She then wishes she were not obliged to work at all; but what exception can be taken to that? It is simply a very natural expression of one who has so much to do. She thinks what her life might be, if she were not obliged to drudge; how much more full and beautiful it would have been had she not put herself in her present position. No doubt each has in mind that she is fitted by nature for the ideal life—the life which is sure now to be very bright and useful and full of inspiration for others, but which is also to be unhampered by work. Such a thought is not very consistent with reason. "What if it gives her pleasure, where lies the harm?" is the very natural question. It is hard to see the danger in day dreaming even when it reaches this stage. The patient becomes intoxicated with the picture of that ideal life and of herself as the center of it. Day by day it fastens itself more securely upon her. Every annoyance causes her to lose herself in it, as the opium eater forgets his troubles while under the influence of the benumbing drug.

"Where is the harm so long as it gives her pleasure, and causes her to forget her present unhappiness?" The question is continually presenting itself.

There is no more reason and just as much nonsense in such questions when applied to the day-dreamer as when applied to the opium-eater. There is no progress, no growth, no earnest reaching out after better things, no attempt to turn the present unhappiness into a present joy—nothing but an idle gazing at an illusion.

The victim, living in her imaginary state of ease and grandeur, is suddenly called to earth by some duty more important than the rest. How does she bear it?

The change from this fairyland of fancy to the hard of reality does not tend to make the latter more endurable. The time spent in dreaming does not qualify the dreamer to catch up with the work which she thereby neglected, or make her less impatient over the annoyances which always keep company with neglected duties.

Day-dreamers do not always have pleasant dreams. Often they pause in their work to magnify a little discomfort or trouble, until they have imagined themselves beggars or martyrs, unloved or unappreciated, as their different dispositions dictate.

An habitual day-dreamer can not make life successful, can not contribute much to the happiness of others, can not be happy. He is forever drawing comparisons between the actual and the ideal which make him dissatisfied, and dissatisfaction is contagious. Be very sure, before you bemoan your lot, that long living in air castles has not rendered you incapable of seeing your life as it really is.

A Victorious School-master.

The old Bath (Me.) academy once had a vigorous master in the person of one Weston, who ruled in the year 1818, and the Times relates this instance of his method: "One day a boy named Russell was accused of some misdemeanor and Master Weston at once summoned a Russell boy before him. The youth protested his innocence, but the indignant instructor proceeded to give him a cowhiding that made him feel uncomfortable for a week. The next day the teacher was informed that he had made a mistake, that it was not the boy who had been flogged that was guilty, but his brother. So a brother of the first suspect was called forward and treated to the same medicine as the first. Later it transpired that neither of these was the right one. The third brother was a tall, stout fellow, much larger than the teacher, and the master declined to proceed farther, but declared that the demands of justice had been fully satisfied."

A Peculiar Request.

One of the early settlers of Oscoda County, Mich., made a peculiar request when he died a few years ago. For some time before his death his stock was being stolen, either by men or bears, and the old man's mind was affected by his loss. He asked that he be buried standing, on the east side of a tree which grew on a hill overlooking his farm. From this position he hoped to detect the thieves.

CAPTURED FROM FRIENDS.

A Touching Story of Two Veterans of the Civil War.

Two veterans of the civil war keep bachelors' hall in a pretty New England town, says the Des Moines (Ia.) Leader. Both are heroes but both are modest; so, out of respect for their feelings, they will be designated hereas Federal Captain Thomas and Confederate Captain Williams. They had been college chums, and the three weeks preceding the first shot at Charleston were spent by Williams at the home of Thomas—the same house where Williams now does the carving, because his host has but one arm, and where Thomas does most of the walking because his guest has but one leg. As soon as it was certain that war was inevitable the friends separated and went to the front, one donning the blue and the other the gray.

The war was nearly over when they first met as foes. It was on the field of one of the terrible last battles. Early in the fight Thomas, who had become a Captain of infantry, had his right arm shattered by a fragment of a shell that exploded above his head. In his excitement he did not perceive how serious his wound was, but simply placed the wounded member in a sling made of his handkerchief, took his sword in his left hand and dashed to the front again. The battle grew hot and furious. A position at first held by the Confederates was usurped by Captain Thomas and his company, who, by their audacity, were drawing a heavy fire from the men in gray. For a quarter of an hour they were unable to advance one inch, and were constantly charged by a reckless company of cavalry, led, Captain Thomas soon perceived, by his friend Williams. Presently one of these charges proved disastrous to the Confederate Captain. He fell from his horse midway between the opposing forces and lay motionless in an extremely dangerous spot, where shells from a distant part of the field were dropping every minute. Captain Thomas saw that his friend was still alive and made up his mind in an instant.

"Come on, boys," he shouted, and dashed forward, followed by his men.

Five men fell before they had advanced fifty yards. Still shouting encouragingly to his followers, Captain Thomas ran to where his wounded friend lay, raised him to his shoulder and dashed toward a large rock which offered shelter from the flying shells and bullets. The rock was only a dozen paces distant, but once a shell burst almost at his feet, covering both with dirt. When the coveted place of safety was reached Captain Thomas collapsed. A little later he was found by his victorious comrades lying insensible beside the man whose life he had saved.

Captain Thomas carried away the stump of an arm and Captain Williams the stump of a leg as souvenirs of the fight; and when the war was over they laughingly agreed to form a pool of sound limbs and keep bachelors' hall for the remainder of their lives.

THE VERBOSE TRAMP.

One of the Fraternity Wants to Know Just What the Term Means.

"I saw an article in your paper the other day," said the tramp as he reached the Detroit Free Press editorial floor—"an article about the verbose tramp. I want an explanation. How did this tramp look?"

"It was some reporter who wrote the article."

"Well, does verbose mean that he was a hustler?"

"Hardly."

"Was he languid?"

"Not that, either."

"Does verbose mean that he had lost his appetite?"

"No."

"Run down in flesh?"

"No. Verbose is verbose. It's a sort of demeanor and look hard to describe."

"Am I verbose?"

"No."

"Is it any thing against the purfession?"

"No."

"Won't discourage the women from passing out cold victuals and old clothes?"

"Not a bit."

"Then I'm satisfied. I didn't know but it was some new thing—something to work agin us, and I wanted to know. Couldn't many of the boys be verbose if they wanted to, could they?"

"No."

"Then it won't spread?"

"Oh, no."

"All right—that's all. I've dodged most every thing for twenty-two years past, and am glad I haven't got to worry over this. No verbosity here, thank you. May be all right, but unction has carried me safely through thus far."

HE WAS DISAPPOINTED.

How a Colored Man Was Deceived by an Insurance Company.

Shortly after a fire in a town "down South," says the New York Ledger, a colored man called on an insurance agent and said:

"Wants my money, Cap'n."

"I don't owe you any money."

"Ain't yosse'f de 'sho'ence agent?"

"Yes, I am an insurance agent."

"Den yer owes me money, fur my sto' burned up durin' de late fire, sah."

"You were not insured in my company."

"Golly, you say I wa'n't!"

"Come, get out of here."

"Hold on, boss, an' lemme 'splain. Was Mr. Jones 'sho'ed in yer comp'ny?"

"Yes."

"Was Mr. Jackson?"

"Yes."

"Well an' good. Now my sto' was jes' bertwixt Mr. Jones an' Mr. Jackson. De wall o' dar sto's made de walls o' my sto'. If yer'd a took dar sto's orway, my sto' would hev been gone. De insho'in' o' dar own sto's insho'ed mine, dasn yer see?"

"No, I don't see."

"Den I ain't goin' ter get nuffin, is I?"

"No."

"I'll recollect dis, sah, an' see what de co't'ou'll had ter say!" and, turning away, he muttered: "If I'der knowed de comp'n was so tricky I wouldn't set de blame sto' afire."

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